The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,003.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	68 0
including postage	„	73 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	4 „ „	
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

IREDELL—August 18th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain F. S. Iredell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

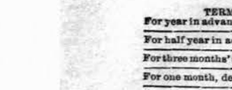
CAMPBELL—DAVIS—July 15th, at St. Mary's Church, Weymouth, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, incumbent of St. John's Church, Radipoll, Mr. John Campbell, of Bombay, to Jessie Cleeve Davis, of Weymouth.—No cards.

DEATH.

WATSON—August 15th, at Oomercary, Joshua, the dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, aged 15 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		1 & 15	Leave Calcutta		1 & 15
„	Carwar	2 16	„	Bimlipatam	4 18
„	Cochin	3 19	„	Vizagapatam	4 18
„	Tuticorin	20	„	Cocconada	5 19
„	Colombo	20	„	Madras	10 23
„	Galle	7	„	Pondicherry	11
„	Negapatam	19 24	„	Negapatam	11 24
„	Pondicherry	„	„	Galle	13
„	Madras	15 27	„	Colombo	27
„	Cocconada	17 29	„	Tuticorin	28
„	Vizagapatam	18 30	„	Cochin	16 29
„	Bimlipatam	18 30	„	Carwar	19 2
Arrive Calcutta		29 3	„	Arrive Bombay	20 4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gusdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Aug.	Down.		Aug. Sept.
Leave Bombay		14	Leave Bussorah		29 12
„	Kurrachee	28	„	Fao	29 12
„	Gusdur	„ 29			Sept.
		Sept.	„	Bushire	15
„	Muscat	18 1	„	Linga	3 17
„	B. Abbas	20 3	„	B. Abbas	5 19
„	Linga	4 21	„	Muscat	7 21
„	Bushire	24 6	„	Gusdur	9 23
„	Fao	25 8	„	Kurrachee	12 26
Arrive Bussorah		26 9	Arrive Bombay		15 29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lamb, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connexion with the Weekly Service from Suez, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERUVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, Henry Salmon, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

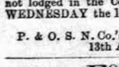
STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CHINA," (2,010 tons, 400 H. P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 21st August, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th August, 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE,—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. Stewart, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED. E. & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay —Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 502/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
President and Visitor.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against the Estate of ALEXANDER GIBSON, Esquire, late of Auchenreoch and Chapelton, in the County of Forfar, in Scotland, deceased, who died on the 16th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with extract of his Registered Will and Testament Testamentor annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO, of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquire, a member of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES & Co., are required on or before THURSDAY the 10th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims, upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM BAXTER SMITH, residing at No. 13 Apsley Villas, Turckenham, in England, as the accepting Executor named in the said Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

DR. DAVID RITCHIE, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against the Estate of DAVID RITCHIE, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, on the Retired List of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and lately residing at Dalgairns, in the County of Fife, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 25th May 1863, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the extract Trust Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Testamentor of the said Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) were on the 24th July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messieurs FORBES and Co., are required on or before the 10th day of September 1868 to send to Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, of the City of Edinburgh, in North Britain, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and ALEXANDER MONCRIEF, of Perth, in North Britain, Esquire, writer to the Signet, as the Executors named in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will of the said deceased, having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 30th day of July 1868. ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUNAS TYEB, having removed his business to the above address, respectfully solicits an Inspection of his new Stock, consisting of Goods just arrived from England, the style and quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, and the best workmanship and a perfect fit can be guaranteed; and Junas Tyeb ventures to hope that this, combined with the best quality of materials at low prices, will ensure to him a continuance and increase of the support he has enjoyed for the past 15 years.

In addition to a large assortment of Woollens, and other materials suitable for every description of clothing, Junas Tyeb has an extensive stock of Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, and all other articles of outfit.

Bombay, 9th July, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, EQUITY SIDE.

(Last Supreme Court File.)

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxumonjee, Hurrichund Luxumonjee, Anundrow Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Setaee, widow, Moroba Hurree Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxumojee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

And

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxumonjee, Vishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee, Setaee, widow Moroba Hurry Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxumonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath } Defendants.

By re-amended Bill and order of Revivor.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, the following PROPERTY will be sold in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Master in Equity at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the Sixteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of Bhageerthesbai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwuntrao Ramchunder, and Yeshwuntrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxumonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxumonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, otherwise known as Girgaum Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 604 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxumonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxumonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement seven hundred and three and six-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Succaram Luxumonjee, on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Succaram Luxumonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxumonjee.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of Bhageerthesbai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeswantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxumonjee, deceased; Wiswanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Setaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rughoonath Luxumonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Rughoonath, or any of them, in all that piece of land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Fort, on the west side of Cowasjee Patell Street, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 194, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxumonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxumonjee or his tenants, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-five and seven-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cowasjee Patell Street, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Jehanghier Davur, and on or towards the south by the property of Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the Office of the Master in Equity, and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5 Apollo Street.—Dated this 8th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Master in Equity.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

FIRST GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard (Pupil of Professor Anderson,)

AND

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

The celebrated Pianist, Pupil of the great Virtuos Liszt,

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have on the abovementioned day their

FIRST REPRESENTATION,

the like of which has never been seen or heard of in India.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electricity.

1.—Will you be so Kind as to Hear my Prayer?
2.—All Impossible is Possible.
3.—Orpheus in the Under World.
4.—In 15 Seconds Ready.
5.—The Voyage through the Air.
6.—The Chosen Coins.
7.—The Creation.

II.

GRAND CONCERT on the PIANO,

By MADAME RUCHWALDY.

1. La Traviata Grand Caprice de Concert (par Asher.)
2. La Cascada Morceau (par Madame Ruchwaldy.)

III.

THE POWERFUL WONDER OF MAGIC,

OR

THE FLYING MAGICIAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

First-class tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past eight o'clock, Performance to commence at nine o'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED. have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS

Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety o Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria,

CHAINS.

For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.

Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.

Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled

NECK CHAINS.

For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,

Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved

RINGS.

SCARF PINS.

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,

Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery

ELECTRO PLATE.

JUST received, a handsome selection of THE NEW BISCUIT BOXES.

Proof against Ants, an elegant novelty.

THE NEW BURGUNDY CARRIERS

In several shapes.

BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES & FORKS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS.

uitable for Presentation.)

NAPKIN RINGS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.

SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.

(Complete sets in cases.)

THE NEW SARDINE BOXES.

(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

The above are all of the strongest Electro Plate and in the newest and most elegant designs.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS;

Richly bound in best Turkey Morocco, with gilt clasps, rims, and mounts, plain and engraved.
Antique style bevelled sides gilt edges.
„ „ „ „ red edges
„ „ blind tooled and bevelled sides gilt edges.
„ „ „ „ „ „ red edges.
„ „ „ „ „ „ gilt and red edges.
„ „ „ „ grolier edges.
„ „ gilt corner mounts and edges.
„ „ gilt rims and edges.
Tooled and richly gilt sides, gilt rims, and gilt edges.
Tooled and gilt solid ivory sides, gilt back, and edges
Solid ivory sides and back silver clasp and gilt edges

BIBLES,

plain or with references and Maps,

at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25.

CHURCH SERVICES,

at Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15, Rs. 28.

PRAYER BOOKS,

at Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—FIFTY SERVICEABLE DRAUGHT BULLOCKS, the property of Government, returned from Abyssinia, and not required for Commissariat purposes, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Poona, on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms of Sale—Cash; and the Animals to be removed immediately the Sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

R. T. CLARKE, Captain,
Assistant Commissary General, P. D. A.
Commissariat Office, Poona, 17th August 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Toyna*—"ASH."

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS AND BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1780 per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay...	101 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	14 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	161 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	63 per share
11,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
800,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000	1,000	11	pe	Madras Bank ...	165 p. s.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ...	135
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	135 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	60 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	460 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ...	705 p. share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.. ...	240 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Prem Land Co. ...	99 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	980 per share
.....	2,000	1,360	25 p s	Portuguese ...	315
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co	1010

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,350 pr share
2,500,000	2,500	2,500	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	355 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	20	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vlegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities			6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills... ...			8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	... ...	} do.
" "	1842-55	... ...	
" "	1854-55	... ...	
Five per cent Co.'s Fs. Loan	1856-57	... ...	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	... ...	106
Five and half per cent.	... ...	... ...	115½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolas	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH AUGUST.

				Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	..	New	.. ..	205 to 210
Akola..				
Broach...	...	...	.. ..	215 to 218
Dholleras	...	...	.. ..	222 to 225
Bhownuggur				
Veeravala..	...	...	.. ..	195 to 205
Vingorla..	...	...	.. ..	208 to 210
Dharwar Sawginned			.. ..	221 to 225
Khandeish ...	..	..	.. ..	205 to 207
Barsee				

Ready sales ... ... 75 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 13.

Government Securities.—The sales reported were at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 4-8 discount; Public Works 5 per cents. at Rs. 6-0 premium; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, one lot at Rs. 9-10, and three or four at Rs. 9-14 and 10-0 premium; 54 per cents at Rs. 15-0 and 15-2 premium.

A good number of Bank of Bengal shares were purchased by investors at Rs. 1,740 each.

Nearly 300 shares in the National Bank were bought by different parties at Rs. 134 each.

20 shares in the Calcutta Central Press Co. sold at Rs. 42 each to close an account.

A sale of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 45 were reported.

A batch of Port Canning Landing Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 300, and by the afternoon some were bought at Rs. 305; a time-bargain contract for a large lot was reported, but the price did not transpire.

The transactions in Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were at Rs. 100 and 102 for cash, and at Rs. 205 for deliveries in two months.

The 7½ Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares was reported at par, the share of Rs. 100 paid-up.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 11th August, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up...		...	2,20,00,000 0 0
Rest fund, ...		...	17,97,647 15 11
Government Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs.	13,02,926 14 10	}	1,33,38,443 15 11
" "	1,20,35,517 1 1		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.			3,66,98,100 7 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.			7,95,475 9 0
Sundries			5,52,595 15 2
		Rs..	7,51,82,263 15 3

ASSETS.

Government Securities, ...			88,58,299 3 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches, ...			45,36,752 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do. ...			1,36,18,867 9 8
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. ...			1,27,16,162 4 5
Dead Stock, ...			8,15,093 8 7
Stamps, ...			13,276 5 0
Balances with other Banks, ...			3,14,270 2 1
Sundries, ...			7,62,790 15 6
		Rs..	4,16,35,514 0 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, ...	Rs. 1,36,56,767	7 8	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches.....	" 1,98,89,982	7 4	
			3,35,46,749 15 0
		Rs.	7,51,82,263 15 3

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Clubley, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.

Bartlett, Lieutenant-Colonel, late Treasurer Abyssinian Field Force, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Dance, Major, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH AUGUST.

London....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool..Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. do.
Seeds ....£2 15s. 0d.
Overland..Cotton.... £4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius .Gram .... Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Aug. 18	Kate Gregory	Lorenzen	Moulmein, May 24.
	New Orleans	Parman.....	Newcastle, April 24.
19	Damio	———	Clyde.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 19	Arabia	Hinckley	Gallo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Western Empire*, Rogers, to Callao.
Ship *City of Nankin*, Watson, to Calcutta.
Ship *Warrior*, Turnbull, to Cochin.
Ship *The Craigs*, Fleming, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Kurrachee*, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer *Salsette*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *David Malcolmson*, to Liverpool.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

BUSSORA, 18TH, 7-15 P.M.—Mail Steamer "Mariaban" leaving for Lingah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—The Telegraph of the 13th August announced the arrival of the steamer "Rangoon."

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—August 12th, "Procymatia," F. B. Jarvis, London.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

AHMEDABAD, 19TH, 6 A.M.—Interruption Deesa lines continues.

WEATHER REPORTS.

PALMBEN, 19TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fine light, wind south-westerly.

KOLAPORE, 19TH, 12 NOON.—Weather partially clouded, wind S. W., thermometer 76.

GALLE, 19TH, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 82.

TUTICORIN, 19TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 87.

COCHIN, 19TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N.W., thermometer 80, barometer 30·56.

CANNANORE, 19TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. light, thermometer 78, barometer 30·039.

CARWAR, 19TH, 9·35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 78, barometer 30·05, rain-fall 73 cents.

VINGORLA, 19TH, 10·5 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. strong, thermometer 80, rain-fall 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 19TH, 10-15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by N., thermometer 83·25, barometer 29·99, rain-fall to date 153·12 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MAURITIUS.
(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain ELLIS. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Steam-ship "INDORE," H. J. GREEN, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to C. B. COLAH, No. 1 Hornby Row.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the Screw Steamer "PERUVIAN." HENRY SALMON, Commander s. s. "Peruvian"

WANTED, for a Mercantile Firm, an experienced NATIVE or EURASIAN CORRESPONDENT CLERK: must have a good knowledge of English and write a good legible hand. Apply with testimonials to "J. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, on board the Ship *Ejeria*, about 4,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, forming portion of the Abyssinian Stores, supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BURNS on board.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

ESTATE OF PUDDUMSEY VEERJEE AND COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5/8 per cent., on the amount of admitted Claims upon the above Estate will be paid to the Creditors on application personally, or by their Attorneys, at my Office on and after the 24th instant. WM. SIM, Trustee.

1 Oak Lane, 19th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that THIRTY-NINE strong and serviceable HORSES, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Jamsetjee Cowasjee's Stables, in Bhendy Bazaar, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant.

Terms—CASH; and the Animals to be removed immediately without equipments.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 19th Aug. 1868.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Fort Premises, 24 Rampart Row, on THURSDAY the 27th August 1868, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1868, and the Directors' Report.

To elect Auditors.

To fix the day for the next Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration (according to the tenor of Will of PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE, proved on the 23rd April 1858,) to the Estate and Effects of the said PESTONJEE MANOCKJEE, deceased, (formerly the Proprietor of the *Jam-i Jamshed* Newspaper) having been granted to SHAPOORJEE PESTONJEE by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, all persons indebted to the Estate, or having property of the said deceased in their hands, or having any claim on the said Estate, are required to communicate with us, as Solicitors to the said Shapoorjee Pestonjee, at our Office in Meadow Street, Fort, within one month from this date.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Solicitors to the Executor Shapoorjee Pestonjee.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHUTAO PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAJ RAMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as Merchants under the names and styles of JAITHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHUTAO PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAJ RAMDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the Liquidators, with the Vouchers of the Liquidation, have THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay.

HEARN & CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys to Trustees of Estate of the above Insolvents.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUDDUMSEY VEERJEE, ASSABHA LUDHA, PITAMBER PUDDUMSEY, MEGJEE THAKER, KESSOWJEE DEVSEY, PAUCHOO PUBBA, RUTTONSEY MADDUN, and LADDUN PUBBA, lately trading under the name and Firm of PUDDUMSEY VEERJEE and COMPANY, and the said PUDDUMSEY VEERJEE also trading in Partnership with Sevraj Gungadhur, Khimjee Mottee, Lukhmidass Hunsraz, Ramjee Jaitha, Jumnadass Khoealdass, Nuggindass Jumnadass, and Luckmidass Girdhurdass, under the name and Firm of RAMJEE LUKHMIDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidation, with its VOUCHERS, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court. WM. SIM, Trustee.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1, OR £2 PER SHARE, UPON THE SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, HAVING ALREADY Rs. 87-4-4, OR £8 PAID, MAKING Rs. 109-1-5, OR £10 PER SHARE, CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company, holding shares in India upon which Rs. 87-4-4, or £8 per share, have been already called up, are required to PAY a FURTHER CALL of Rs. 21-13-1, or £2 per share (making Rs. 109-1-5, or £10 per share), on or before the 13th day of October next at the "New Bank of Bombay, Limited," and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 13th day of October, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the "Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A Circular Letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 109-1-5 per share) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the Shareholders; and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office. WALTER KNOX,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that POOTLABAEE, widow of the late Cassinath Sudaseejee, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and registered in the Collector's Books in the name of Cassinath Megshamjee, Govind Megshamjee, and Raghoonjee, and Megjee, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, Trustees of the said Pootlabaee, and situate in Girgaum, on the Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, opposite the house of the late Honourable Juggonnath Sunkersett, containing by admeasurement 142 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and assessed under No. 528 in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue No. 48, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Shreecrustnajee Wassoodewjee, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by the house of the late Shreecrustnajee Juggonnathjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Ramshunker Soonderjee, and behind which said messuage or tenement and dwelling-house there is a passage or gully belonging jointly and equally to the said house of the said late Shreecrustnajee Juggonnathjee and the said house of the said Pootlabaee, now about to be sold as aforesaid. All and every person or persons having any Claim or Claims against the abovementioned property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at his Office in Rampart Row, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, or otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such Claim or Claims.—Dated this 19th day of August 1868.

W. H. THACKER,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED AUG. 15

Dana's System of Mineralogy	Rs. 27 0
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary. *New edition*... ...	18 12
Colonel Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army," or Chinese Campaign of 1862	11 4
The Lathe and its Uses, with illustrations ...	11 4
Faulkner's Elephant Haunts: or, Narrative of the Livingstone Search Expedition.....	11 4
Buchan's Hand Book of Meteorology. *New edition.*	6 8
Lessons on Elementary Astronomy by Norman Lockyer.....	4 4
Pollok's Course of Time. *New edition*, 8vo.....	1 4
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. *Translation*...	4 8
Smith's Manual of Equity, *9th edition*	7 8
Griffith Gaunt, by Chas. Reade.....	1 8
Annals of the Parish: by John Galt.....	1 8
Adventures of a Strolling Player.....	1 8
Chappell's Musical Magazine. A quantity, each...	0 12
Eton Greek Grammar.....	3 0

RECEIVED AUG. 8.

Kirke's Hand Book of Physiology. *New edition*...	9 0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. *July. Cloth edition.*	2 12
"New Ground": by author of "Heir of Redclyffe"	2 12
London Post Office Directory, 1868.....	27 0
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. 4to *Morocco, Illustrated*.....	25 0
Nathan the Wise; by Lessing.....	1 12
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Always in the Way; by author of the "Tommieberg Shootings"	1 0
Gymnastic Exercises for the Army, including Fencing and the Clubs.....	1 8
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Dore's Milton's Paradise Lost. Illustrated. *Magnificently half bound in blue morocco, gilt*.....	110 0
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Murray's English Grammar.....	2 4
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POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez, per Steamer "Krishna," to-day (20th) at 10 o'clock A.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 25th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Tuesday	August	25	Saturday	Oct.	31
"	Sept.	1	"	Nov.	7
"	"	8	"	"	14
"	"	15	"	"	21
"	"	22	"	"	28
"	"	29	"	Dec.	5
"	"	6	"	"	12
"	October	13	"	"	19
"	"	20	"	"	26

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1868.

THE farther telegram relating to Afghanistan which we publish this morning confirms our surmise of yesterday that the Ameer Azim Khan is a fugitive, not this time to Rawul Pindee to live upon the bounty of the British Government, but to Turkistan, where he will probably make an effort to evoke the sympathies of his nephew and late general, Abdool Rahman Khan, to whose valour and forbearance he has once already owed a kingdom. We cannot anticipate the policy which Abdool Rahman Khan may adopt. He hates his uncle, Azim Khan, but it may be also a matter of pride with him, to support him against the dynasty of his other uncle, the now victorious Shere Ali. He has some reason for uniting himself with the Azim Khan party. When his father, the eldest son of old Dost Mahomed, rose in wrath and rebellion against a younger brother by a different mother (Shere Ali) who had been named by the venerable Dost as his successor, Abdool Rahman, after seeing his father laid in irons by the treachery and jealousy of Shere Ali, fled to Bokhara, where he married the daughter of the Emir of that State, borrowed an army from his father-in-law, marched with it across the Oxus, through Turkistan, and burst into the country from which he had recently fled. At this time the Ameer Shere Ali was shut up in the recesses of his palace of Candahar, and was supposed to have become insane with grief for the death of a favourite son who had fallen in battle fighting for his cause. Imbecile generals held his chief positions, and the approach of 30,000 men from Bokhara with the precocious lad, Abdool Rahman Khan, at their head, combined with movements among the supporters of his rival, was the signal for the loss of his kingdom and the harbinger of three years of chaos to Afghanistan. We all know how the irons were struck from the hands and feet of the father of the young leader of the Bokharian army by the treacherous garrison of Candahar who declared in favour of the prisoner they had released; how he afterwards took his seat in the Balla Hissar fortress of Cabul, and was recognised by Sir John Lawrence as Ameer of the territory he occupied; how he surrendered himself to sensual indulgences and left practically all power in the hands of his brother, Azim Khan, the present fugitive. During this brief interval the seeds of a deep and rancorous hatred for each other were planted in the breast, both of Azim Khan and his nephew, Abdool Rahman Khan, who had been so largely instrumental in placing his father on the throne. When the father of the latter sank into blindness and was lying helpless in his fortress at Cabul, it was this same youthful son, Abdool Rahman Khan, who scattered Shere Ali's army to the winds, slew the generallissimo of his forces, and dashed the unfortunate Ameer's hopes of reconquering his kingdom again to the ground. Then marching back to Cabul he found his father dying, and his uncle, Azim Khan, appointed over his head to rule that half of Afghanistan, which he, Abdool Rahman, had just saved. It was probably the influence of his mother who admonished the young man in the most eloquent and earnest terms to be obedient to the new Ameer, that prevented him from quarrelling with his uncle during his short sojourn in Cabul; but it will be remembered that he marched off a few months ago to quell some disturbances on the Turkistan Border, which he suddenly crossed, taking possession of the territory beyond, where he has since remained coquetting with his uncle, and avoiding either explanations or a quarrel. If Azim Khan has fled to Abdool Rahman's camp in Turkistan it remains to be seen whether the latter will keep for himself the kingdom his own right hand has won, or whether he will risk its loss by leaving it, to recover a kingdom for another which that other was unable to hold for himself.

THE present weekly line of Mail Steamers may be a great boon to the public generally, and as it must entail considerably increased expense—the amount of which we are duly informed of in the Parliamentary reports—it is of course natural that the service must be paid for somehow or other. The most simple expedient in the emergency is that which has been introduced, viz., increased rates. It is years since Elihu Burritt advocated a system of "ocean penny postage," and yet while the world has advanced, and science has done much to cheapen literature and many other general requirements, it is evident that so long as the question is left to the tender solicitude of the Government at home nothing will be done to ameliorate the difficulty in any way.

Undoubtedly the most feasible principle on which to get the most money for a commodity, is to charge the highest rates people will consent to be charged with, and to keep on doing so until they find they are imposed on, and a reduction is necessary; but that this in the end is the wisest course to pursue to extend business, there is every reason to question. As a measure calculated to spare the Indian Council, and Government generally, the trouble of devising a plan better suited to the age, and to those most concerned—viz., the public, the principle now acted on, is perhaps, the best; and until some one will take the trouble to think of a better scheme, it may answer the purpose for which it is intended—and not only that, but prove, as it is now doing, a source of revenue to the country. But we are not now supposed to be living in an age when a tax on knowledge is to be considered the soundest policy for any statesman to uphold. An unnecessary charge on letters is most decidedly an unjust tax on general knowledge—inasmuch as letters contain information of and from those near and dear to us, besides business matters, and they should therefore be considered as foremost in the rank of literature; and it should be the aim of those who legislate for the country and us in India to give this most important matter their careful attention, and not dispose of it, as this present difficulty has been disposed of. It is surely not the intention of Government to increase the tariff as a means of checking the bulk of the correspondence. If it is, the means devised should certainly tend to damp the ardour of letter writers generally, by the exorbitant rates now in force, and apparently likely to remain so as long as nothing is said about them.

But it is undeniable for all that, that not withstanding thirty years convincing proof that the essence of postal reform is based on the principle of the lowest rates possible, there are still in existence, not only statesmen who are indifferent to one of the most urgent questions of social intercourse, but that there are people who are apparently as unconcerned at this most unpopular measure, as if it was of no import whatever.

Granted, that in order to oblige the public the weekly line is organized, and that it is working satisfactorily, and that in order to pay for it (at least temporarily) the rates have been raised. The only liberal view that can be taken of the matter is, that as a makeshift, the principle is bad, and that the longer it is allowed to work the more disgraceful it becomes.

It is not probable that Government will willingly adopt another course without strong compulsion, especially while the present arrangement is found to be so profitable, and the only open course, most calculated to bring about a reform, is to persist in a re-consideration of the subject.

There is not only the imposition of the excessive charge, but the public are compelled to pay for a maximum scale of postage while a minimum rate would in most instances suffice. Having to pay for half an ounce where a quarter would answer all the purposes necessary, (since the introduction of the weekly mail) is an "imposition" and not to be justified by any argument. It is not so very long since that ½ oz. letters could be sent *via* Marseilles. When the change was made, and ½ oz. letters became the minimum, the difference was qualified in favour of the public slightly, consequently the concession was received as favourable, until this weekly arrangement altered the aspect of affairs in obliging Government to recast the financial procedure connected with its adoption; and by the heavy increase they deemed it necessary to exact, placed the subject in a different light altogether.

India has the undeniable credit of being many years behind most other countries, and there is not the slightest doubt that the Overland Postal Department is just where a similar office was (only in the United Kingdom) in 1837, before Rowland Hill took charge, and laboured so hard to bring it to order; but there is this exception in favour of the India Board, that they have the whole of the results of his system to guide them, while he had only his own convictions to enable him to push forward an organization that had never been dreamt of. He worked on the principle that the department would ultimately pay better on the lowest possible rates for letters. The Government of to-day, ignoring the matter entirely, adopt a contrary policy, and impose the highest they well can. All the arguments we read of, connected with this question, invariably treat the subject in a miserably one-sided view. All that is urged is that there is so much "increased expense"—and apparently the only course available to meet this expenditure, that is evident to the sagacious Tite Barnacles of the Indian Board, is to charge more than was charged in former times when the cost of the department was not so much. It is very simple and it is found to answer, and they seem to wonder that any fault can be found with it. Then it is urged that it is unfair to tax all the British dependencies with East Indian shortcomings. There is not the slightest hint even of giving a trial to other and more liberal ideas—they will stick doggedly to the method which gives no trouble to those who designed it, but which *is* of great consideration to those who are obliged to submit to it. The amount (taken as a sum of money) charged for postage is not a very large one, but when people in this country who write weekly have to pay it, it does assume a formidable item, and to say the least is extremely inconvenient. The quarter ounce rate would remedy the evil somewhat, but with the thousands of Europeans in this country now, we hope the day is not far distant when the subject will receive the attention it needs and an entire revision occur to the benefit of all parties.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla in the beginning of next month for Meerut.—*Englishman.*

WE learn that it is in contemplation not to send Hindunstanee regiments further north than Delhi in future, and not to bring the Punjaubees further south. The wisdom of the measure, if it be ever adopted, is very doubtful.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE are glad to learn that "red tape" has been demolished in another matter of such importance as family remittances. Henceforth military officers in civil employ, whether belonging to the Bengal, Bombay or Madras army, may, without distinction, make their family remittances to England through the paymaster in whose circle they may be residing. The officers concerned are not more open to congratulation than the Comptroller General of Accounts for his success in endeavouring to simplify official routine.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE Pudma and Ganges have, we hear, flooded the country along their banks, consequent on the heavy rains of the last few days, and have done a great deal of injury to the aous crops, as well as to the indigo plants in Bengal. A traveller, just arrived from Mozufferpore, reports the country in the neighbourhood of Lallgunge and Hadjeepore as being in a complete state of inundation, in consequence of the bursting of the bunds or embankments near the former place. At the angle formed by the old and new Mozufferpore roads, the water was rushing over the road like a mountain torrent, the road itself being broken across to a depth of two feet. Our informant, who was himself upon the subject, and to have pointed out the particulars in which our history was erroneous. Instead of writing to this journal, however, he has taken the unusual course of sending an abrupt and studiously discourteous denial of our statements to a contemporary, while professing to regard himself still as editor of this journal on furlough.

Now the statements which we made, were simply these.—1st. That Mr. Wood had committed the *Times of India* in March last year to an emphatic approval of the policy of amalgamation. 2nd. That it was Mr. Knight's arrival in Bombay that reversed the policy of the journal; and that of the numerous articles which appeared upon the subject, during April and May, when the matter was virtually determined, there was hardly a line in the journal, certainly not an influential line, that was not written by Mr. Knight himself. Now these facts are not only well known to Mr. Wood, but are known with more or less certainty by all Bombay. So thoroughly had Mr. Wood committed the paper to the policy of amalgamation, that the *Bombay Gazette* was not slow to make a point of the fact that we had changed our views upon the subject. Mr. Knight's first article appeared on the 2nd April, closely followed by others on the 4th, 6th, and 9th. On the 5th April, our daily contemporary noticed the change as follows:—

"The *Times of India*, with all a pervert's ill-judged zeal for our contemporary, who seems to change his opinions as readily as ordinary men change their coats, is now as strongly opposed as he was a week or two ago favourable to the amalgamation, is never weary of repeating its denunciations of the strangers who have had the audacity to propose to give us a good Bank instead of a bad one."

Simultaneously with Mr. Knight's journalistic action, he canvassed the leading men of Bombay and the Directors of the Bank, with great earnestness, insisting upon the necessity of their rejecting Mr. Dickson's proposals. While that gentleman was on his way here in April, and during his stay, Mr. Knight's hand was never idle upon the subject. His early articles were followed by others on the 16th, 22nd, 23rd, and 26th April, the 3rd, 8th, 18th, 20th, and 23rd May: and he affirms truly that the whole argument was conducted by himself. Mr. Wood's hand appeared in the journal, only three times upon the subject, during the whole period; and in two of these instances, his remarks were simply running comments upon certain Bank meetings at Madras and Bombay. Now, under these circumstances, we think it would have been an act of simple propriety, when the Chairman of the Bank had identified the course of the *Times of India* with Mr. Wood's name, for Mr. Wood to have pointed out the error himself. We waited nearly a week before noticing Mr. Macdonald's error; and to be told now that we have attempted to propagate "untruthful" impressions upon the subject, is simply monstrous. What is Mr. Wood's version of the history—we ask? When we said that he was entitled to the praise of having followed up Mr. Knight's articles with "great perseverance and ability" we gave him all the praise to which he can truthfully lay claim; and we think upon reflection he must feel this himself. Mr. Knight regrets *now* that he did not set Mr. Wood altother on one side in April 1867. For it was in that month that Mr. Chauntrell arrived, with proposals, from the shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation in London, to the shareholders here, to reconstruct their Bank. Mr. Knight represented to Mr. Wood urgently the desirability of such a reconstruction, but could not make him see it. We are now reaping the fruits of that want of insight. And when we spoke the other day of the somewhat morbid influences under which the *Times of India* was labouring at the time, we simply meant that the editor was so alarmed by any symptoms of life in the share market, that he systematically did his utmost to destroy it.

The community was already so depressed, that its publicists were only ministering to disease by perpetually warning the place against the effort to rally itself, and look hopefully upon the future. In illustration of our meaning, take the course which Mr. Knight followed with the Elphinstone property. He did his utmost to bring back courage and hope to its proprietary, by insisting upon the great value of their works, and the duty of the State to come to their assistance. The *Bombay Gazette* fulfilled *its* mission, we are to presume honestly, by perpetually denouncing every proposal to assist them, and by politely describing them as "the knot of bankrupt speculators at Mazagon." While the Bombay press could write in this way concerning the community, is it any wonder that the Supreme Government of India, and our Bengal contemporaries, indulged in a similar strain? Mr. Wood is too just a man, to have taken part in such writings; but it is nevertheless true—at all events it seemed so to Mr. Knight—that his writings upon

any way increasing expenditure or disarranging the working of the Municipal machine, and it is for those who contribute taxes to say whether the system it is proposed to *perpetuate* can bear comparison with the above crude sketch. It is only the Native Justices who are competent to consider the exploded system of house-owners arranging with their own halalcores; and whether it might not be improved, under a system of efficient inspection, so as to work well and economically. Should these remarks be deemed worthy of space in your paper, and attract others to the consideration of this grave question, my object will be attained.

A TAX-PAYER OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.—AUGUST 12.

(BEFORE G. S. FAGAN, ESQ., FIRST JUDGE)

CAPTAIN M. PICKERING AND OTHERS VS. ATKINSON, BROTHERS.

THIS was an action to recover Rs. 209, being the balance due to the plaintiffs for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Adkin for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Ross for the defendants.

Plaintiff's case was that the American ship "Sagamore" had arrived in this port with ballast from Bombay. There were four hundred tons of ballast belonging to the charterers, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of Bombay, and one hundred tons of ballast belonging to the plaintiffs. The four hundred tons were purchased by the defendants from the charterers at Rs. 3 per ton. On the 3rd of July Mr. Hill, an assistant in the defendant's firm, had called on board the "Sagamore" to see the 400 tons of ballast belonging to the charterers, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of Bombay; and on learning that there were one hundred tons belonging to the plaintiffs, had asked Captain Pickering, the master and part owner of the ship, whether he was disposed to sell the 100 tons of Aden ballast as it was called. The captain said that he was willing to sell the ballast at the same rate at which defendants had purchased the 400 tons. Mr. Hill agreed to take it and the bargain was closed. It appeared that the defendants' stevedore, who landed the 400 tons of ballast, objected to land the 100 tons, and upon this being represented to the captain, he agreed to land the ballast at four annas per ton, so that the price of the ballast, including landing charges, was Rs. 3-4 per ton. While the ballast was being landed, an individual came on board, saw the ballast and said that the Justices would have nothing to do with it. It appeared that that individual was an officer of the Justices, that plaintiffs paid no attention to what he said, as they sold the ballast to the defendants and not to the Justices. On the ballast being landed, Captain Pickering sent in his bill for payment There were not 100 tons, but 68 only, and a bill at Rs. 3-4 for that quantity was made out, and the sum of twelve rupees deducted from it, as plaintiffs had to pay the defendants the hire of two boats for removing the dirt from the ship. On receipt of the bill defendants sent a verbal message to Captain Pickering requesting him to make out a bill against the Justices. The captain saw no harm in making out a bill against any one provided he got his money; a bill was made out and sent but it was returned; the Justices declined to pay it as they had not taken the 68 tons. Captain Pickering then wrote to defendants demanding payment of his bill. The reply he got was that, as the Justice had refused to take the 68 tons of ballast, they would hold it on account of the captain and endeavour to sell it for him. The latter wrote to the defendants, stating that he had sold the ballast to them, and had nothing to do with the Justices. Some further correspondence took place on the subject, resulting in the institution of the present suit.

Mr. Ross said that his defence was that the defendants had simply acted as agents in the matter. They had purchased the ballast belonging to the charterers as well as that of the plaintiffs, the owners of the ship, for the Justices, and that fact was known to the captain at the time the ballast was purchased. Having purchased as agents for disclosed principals, he submitted plaintiffs ought to have sued the Justices.

Evidence was then gone into.

Captain Pickering, examined, stated that at the time Mr. Hill had expressed a wish to purchase the 100 tons of ballast which belonged to the owners of the ship, he was not aware that the defendants were buying the ballast for the Justices. He became aware of that fact subsequently when the bill was returned. He had no idea that the Justices were the purchasers. He was aware that the defendants were in the habit of supplying ships with ballast. Mr. Hill had seen the ballast before he bargained for it.

The chief officer gave evidence to the same effect.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Ross said that the defendants were under the impression that as the captain was aware that the 400 tons had been purchased by them for the Justices, he must have known that the 100 tons were intended for them as well. They had simply not gone into a formal purchase, like the first from the charterers. They fully understood that the whole of the ballast was to be treated as one sale, the price being the same, the only difference being that the first portion belonged to the charterers, and the last portion to the plaintiffs.

Evidence was then gone into for the defence.

Mr. Hill said that he was quite certain that the captain was aware that the defendants were buying the ballast for the Justices, as he said that he would not sell the ballast to the Government, but that Atkinson, Brothers might do so if they liked. Witness had not seen the ballast. He had taken it under the impression that it was of the same quality as the 400 tons, but it turned out to be of a very different quality, and consequently the Justices refused to take it.

Atkinson, one of the defendants, said that he had been fully under the impression from what the captain had said, that he was aware that the ballast was taken for the Justices. The 400 tons were sold, according to sample, to the Justices, but as the 68 tons were not according to sample they were rejected.

The Judge was of opinion that according to the evidence, there was nothing to show that plaintiff was aware that the purchasers of the ballast were the Justices. There must be a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs.—*Englishman.*

A FRENCH STATESMAN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—M. Drouyn de Lhuys is visiting here, and, among other objects of interest, has been shown over the Messrs. Howard's Britannia Ironworks at Bedford. His Excellency, who speaks English fluently, is reported to have said—"I view with the highest satisfaction this peaceful park of artillery before me, fabricated by so many laborious hands—so many soldiers of industry. Several years ago I had occasion to view with wonder the magnificent display of your commerce, industry, and agriculture. While your vessels ply the deep and carry back from distant shores their golden cargo, your plough opens the bosom of mother earth, and the autumn brings forth its genial harvest. I remember with some pride that in former times it was my lot to fulfil my sovereign's command by endeavouring to link together our two nations by a military alliance, and I feel confident that the Emperor would still further approve of my efforts were I to succeed in establishing a durable tie between the husbandmen of our respective countries. Let us join in this wish; may we go hand in hand, and let the agriculturists of Great Britain and France join in the same prayer—God speed the plough and bless the driver. Adieu."—*London Review.*

RUSSIAN MONITORS IN THE BALTIC.—The *Times* in a leading article on Wednesday, stated that a Russian admiral was at sea in the Baltic, having under his command fifteen monitors. Now, what are the facts? We will relate them. Her Majesty's frigate *Liffey*, Captain J. O. Johnson, has very recently returned from Cronstadt, and our officers and men had no difficulty in getting a sight of all the men-of-war in the basins of that formidable stronghold. No doubt Russia has a large and important fleet of monitors, but they are all of the type known as "American." They are intended purely for coast defences, and forguarding the inland waters of the Baltic. They manœuvre during the summer months regularly for about six weeks. They have never been out of the Baltic, and in all probability never will be. They are without masts or yards, and therefore no seaman could make the mistake of calling them sea-going ships, still less cruisers. At all events, Russian seamen are of opinion that they are only fit for the purposes for which they are constructed—coast defences.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE COMMERCIAL STAGNATION OF EUROPE.—The *Bullionist* has the following remarks on this subject:—"Why," asked a French statesman the other day, "cannot nations settle their differences by the same means that individuals settle theirs—by arbitration?" We see no reason why they should not. Individuals, in this country at least, have long ceased resorting to the duel in case of quarrel; and it seems to be a logical consequence that nations which are made up of individuals should do the same. Europe may not be prepared, at present, to accept such a conclusion, but it is an important step towards it that France should listen to such doctrines with eagerness and pleasure. She has been openly recommended by some of her most distinguished publicists to remove from the executive the power of declaring war, and to place the responsibility upon the people themselves, it being conceived that no people would deliberately embark in war with another people without very just cause. When such views are promulgated by influential men among receptive hearers, they are certain to produce some fruit in due season. The true remedy for the commercial stagnation of Europe is thus perceived and appreciated. It may not be effectually applied for some time; but its application will undoubtedly be hastened by the increasing expenses of armed peace in a period of commercial depression. As for ourselves, our revival depends materially upon the continental revival. We are prepared for it, but we are held in check by our neighbours. The abandance of the harvest, will, however, enable us to support the involuntary delay without more inconvenience than we have already sustained; but we are all the more anxious on that account for the speedy arrival of the time when our capital may find better returns, and industry fuller employment.

THE STATE OF AFGHANISTAN IN ITS BEARINGS ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

IN Afghanistan the cause of Shere Ali was never so prosperous. His affairs are conducted with unusual caution and prudence. His old impetuosity, and eagerness to accomplish his purposes, have given way to a deliberation, strange in an Afghan, and a patient persistence in a regular plan before which the strength of Azim Khan melts away with fatal certainty. The life of Shere Ali during the past five years has been in the last degree romantic. Selected by his father the Ameer Dost Mahomed, as his successor, on account of administrative talents of a high order, he has proved himself as fertile in resources as indomitable in spirit. In Oriental history his career as Prince and Ameer is paralleled only by that of Baber. Four times has he been overthrown, and four times has his cause to all appearance been ruined. One brother reigned in his stead at Cabul, and dying peacefully, left the sword and turban of Ameer to another brother. Shere Ali has been overwhelmed by family afflictions and with public misfortunes; yet, prostrated for the moment, he has always risen to renew the strife, until it would seem that fortune tired of being his enemy, has become his handmaiden. Azim Khan has disgusted the whole people of Afghanistan with his rapacity and cruelty. Even Bebee Moorwareed has been obliged to beg him to stay his hand. He has, moreover, deliberately put away from him any prospect of an alliance with India. Nor is this all. He has laid his hands on some of the oldest and best servants of Dost Mahommed, and they have died in his prisons. His great supporters, too, Hafizjee, the son of Meer Waiz, has gone to his long home, at the very moment when his influence and power were the only things which stood between Azim Khan and ruin. Abdul Rahman has apparently again changed his mind, and retired to Balkh. He who might have saved Cabul is therefore out of the contest. Shere Ali's policy has in fact disarmed his mot powerful foe, and smoothed the way to Cabul, opened by the victory of Girishk. Shere Ali has begun to invest Cabul, a military movement never before attempted by an Afghan General. It almost argues European advice and leadership. Whilst with the main body of his army he is advancing on Ghuzneen, powerful detachments close all the roads between Azim Khan and Turkistan, and only wait the signal to close on the capital. Shere Ali again is well supplied with funds. His own liberality quite as much as his rival's capacity have launched his cause on a tide of popularity as great, in its way, as that which bore up the fortunes of his father. The day which sees him enter Cabul will be hailed throughout the country as a day which brings peace and union to the land, and which restores to the Afghans the glory of a real monarchy. The question is how will Shere Ali, who is now the only possible Ameer, meet the English? Let us see what his grievances are. We discontinued the subsidy, granted to the Dost, at a time when it was urgently required to enable the new Ameer to keep his troops in good humour, and his people content. The continuance of the subsidy for a year or two would have rendered civil war impossible. We smiled and reprimanded him for seeking an alliance with Persia. We practically denied his claims as the legitimate successor of Dost Mahommed, by acknowledging Afzul Khan as Wali, or ruler, of Cabul; and by the same blunder we imprinted on the minds of the Afghans of all parties, the belief, that we desired to break up their country into a number of independent, and inevitably hostile states. Lastly, we did this in the very teeth of an ostentatiously proclaimed neutrality. Will Shere Ali forgive and forget all this, or will he, on entering Cabul, mark his displeasure with the Indian Government by treating Atta Mahommed, as that person has been treated by Azim Khan? Let us reflect for one moment. Shere Ali might have recovered from one defeat by the assistance of his friends in Afghanistan, but not surely from a series of overwhelming disasters, involving the utter dispersion of his army and the capture of all his *matériel*. That he has then received assistance from Persia is certain; could he receive such assistance without giving in return pledges of repayment? The whole course of the Cabul correspondence has been consistent in declaring that Persia has bargained for Herat. Russia, also, is said to have supplied the funds for this last campaign, and to have stipulated for Balkh. This I will notice in another letter. The question is thus narrowed in effect to the issue, —will Shere Ali abandon, when successful, the friends by whom success was made possible, for friends whose friendship was not merely fruitless of good, but to whose holding aloof in cold and haughty indifference, the troubles which beset him on his first accession, and his subsequent disasters, were mainly due? The problem is a nice one. But I have scarcely given its enunciation correctly in the above question. It may be stated in another form. Shere Ali is now beyond doubt the chief of the people's choice; will he imperil his new popularity, by giving up, to the natural enemy of his country, that city his father conquered in his last days, and the possession of which has always been a part of the creed of Afghan kings, or, will he accept the English alliance as the only means of keeping his kingdom together? The *Times* says the formation of a barrier state is impossible. Yet the day which sees Shere Ali enter the Bala Hissar will see that state in actual and powerful existence, Turkistan may be held by Abdool Rahman, but master of Cabul, Shere Ali will either receive, or compel his nephew's obedience. The out-come of affairs in Afghanistan is enough to disenchant the most rabid of Indophobists of a policy of masterly inactivity.

If Shere Ali turn to us all will be well. We desire none of his territory. But we cannot allow him to fall into the hands of either Persia or Russia. India has the advantage of proximity, at present, and must untilise it in every way. England in India can offer the Ameer money to discharge his obligations, a subsidy sufficient to make him easy about his army, and finally an effectual guarantee of the kingdom as he received it from Dost Mahommed. Less than this he could not accept, and less than this would only provoke a war between himself and Abdool Rahman, the course of which would be wearisome, and the result *dangerous*—very probably a general conflagration. Should Shere Ali scorn our alliance I can see no way out of the difficulty but the instant occupation of Cabul and Candahar. As the Russians say, we cannot afford to show any weakness. If we are to regain lost ground we must be bold, prompt, and determined; certain of our purpose and inflexible in our resolution to attain it. We must take advantage of the fact that Russia is not yet in a position to give effectual aid to Afghanistan. So long as General Kauffman keeps his army on the Oxus India may sleep in peace. But if he by conquest, treaty, or intrigue once occupied Cabul the circumstances by which he would feel himself surrounded would compel him to menace India. He would have to carry the Afghans with him, and to provide them with employment, or accept a guerilla war which would involve the whole of his immense line of communications in hostilities. In judging of this part of the subject it is necessary to acknowledge at the outset that Russia and England occupy radically different positions in the estimation of the Afghans. Russia attacks, England defends. Russia could not afford to wait long at Cabul, for she could not afford to disappoint the expectations her advance so far would create in the breasts of Turkomans, Oozbegs, Afghans and Persians, neither could she suffer their new-born ardour in her service to cool. England could advance and pause, nay more she could occupy the strategical points of the country without of necessity over-turning the native government. The Afghans know the character of English rule, they have only heard of the Russian system of government, and have heard, too, nothing to make it supremely attractive. All over the East it has been said of England, for at least a generation, that she covets no man's land, whilst Russia has been held up in every tent and every bazaar, as the personification of the lust of conquest and enmity to the faith of the Prophet. These things are of importance since they would give a marked contrast to the individual action of the two powers. What holds good of a Russian advance in Cabul will not apply in an equal degree to a similar British movement. It follows consequently that, should we ever enter Afghanistan, we shall not be playing Russia's game, nor shall we be lessening the distance over which she must march to meet us. If such a movement were playing the Muscovite game, why should the Russian press expect us to do it, in return for the attack on Samarcand? As far as the latest information goes this city has been for a while given up, simply because the Russians fear a counter-movement in advance on our part. And as for lessening the distance over which the Cossacks would have to march, this I take to be nothing more than a paraphrase of the saying, that we should be rendering the task of attacking India more easy. Persons who hold this view must know very little of the real strength or weakness of India, and still less of the geography of Afghanistan. To the men who do know something of the country and people, and something of the places of defence, it is very like saying England would have attacked Magdala even when held by European troops. England at the Bala Hissar with millitary roads behind her into India would simply be unattackable; that is, unless Russia chose to undertake an enterprise more desperate and fool-hardy than the charge of the English cavalry at Balaclava. And in India itself what, I would ask, would be the moral effect of the knowledge that England held a position beyond the Indus which Russia dare not attack, and dare not pass? . . . .

I consider the occupation of Cabul a mere question of time. It is scarcely likely to take place this autumn, but in the spring of 1869 we may be called upon, at but a few days' notice to prove that a British brigade can hold Cabul against any body and every body.—"ENGLAND" in the *Friend of India.*

HOW SIR JAMES BROOKE BECAME RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

(*Friend of India.*)

As an appendix to the very interesting article on Sir James Brooke which appeared in your number of the 9th July, permit me to relate the manner in which he became Rajah of Sarawak.

Sarawak was formerly a dependency of Bruni, or Borneo proper, but that Empire having fallen into decay, it became actually though not nominally independent. The discovery, however, of some very rich antimony mines there, induced the Sultan of Bruni to attempt to re-assert his authority over the province, and for this purpose he sent down his uncle, the Rajah Muda Hassim, with a force of Bruni Malays, who seized the mines and attempted to work them by means of the forced labour of the Sarawak Malays and Dyaks. To this high-handed proceeding the latter naturally objected, and hence arose those hostilities which were being carried on when Brooke visited Sarawak. The war languished in the wretched manner you describe. Each party built a series of small forts throughout the country, but each was afraid to close with the other, and no cultivation could be carried on the country was fast becoming depopulated and desert. When Brooke, after visiting Muda Hassim, was on the point of leaving Sarawak to extend his cruise among the other Islands of the Archipelago, the latter begged him to stay, and help him to put down the insurrection, promising that, if he did so, he would make him governor of the province on condition that he paid tribute to Bruni. Brooke knowing that a promise given by an Asiatic Sovereign under such circumstances was of no value, neither accepted nor rejected it. He replied to Muda Hassim—"I will not take advantage of your present distress, but I will assist you to put down the rebels on condition that you rule the country under my advice. I will then show you that you can both work the mines profitably and also pay those who work them. As to my being Rajah we can speak of that afterwards." To this proposition Muda Hassim agreed, and Brooke, having joined the Rajah's forces with 12 Europeans and two six pounders, captured one small fort from the rebels after another; and having driven them all into their large stockade, compelled them to surrender at discretion. At his intercession, though not without considerable difficulty, their lives were spared and the honour of their families preserved, and the rebels became ever after his staunchest and most devoted adherents.

Having thus pacified the country, Brooke bought a trading schooner at Singapore and loaded her with such goods as would sell among the natives. These he gave to Muda Hassim to enable him to commence working the mines by hired labour, and he was to receive in exchange such an amount of antimony as would repay his expenditure. This by the way was the foundation of the epithet "Trader" with which his enemies long loved to taunt him. Muda Hassim took the goods but never paid the antimony. Other vessels from Singapore arrived, and to them the antimony was sold, while to Brooke's remonstrances such answers were given as showed him plainly that he was bring fooled. At the same time the oppression of the Land Dyaks, whose interests Brooke had so much at heart, was again begun, and begun chiefly with the view of annoying him and embroiling him which the piratical Sea Dyaks. His chief enemy was Makota, who was not as you say a Dyak but a Bruni Malay and Muda Hassim's prime minister, and whose hostility was excited by the influence which Brooke had acquired with the Rajah. Brooke, however, was not the man to be either fooled or bullied; and reports of an attempt by Makota to poison either him or his interpreter brought matters to a crisis. He anchored his yacht opposite the palace, on which he brought her six-pounders to bear, and arming his boat's crew—he had but 16 Europeans in all—went ashore and asked for an audience. He then in a long speech related to Muda Hassim all that he had done in the country, all the promises that had been made to him and broken, and concluded somewhat as follows—"Now I ask you either to make me a Rajah as you promised, or to repay me for the goods I have given you. If you will do neither, I will attack you in order to repay myself. I will rob you of your blanket and," glancing significantly at Makota who was standing by, "I will punish those who have injured me." Bold words these to an Oriental sovereign in his own court!

Muda Hassim probably feared an attack from the redoubted white man and his 16 comrades, but whether he did or did not, there were sufficient reasons why he should yield. He knew that if Brooke left Sarawak, matters would soon become as they were before his arrival; he could not or would not pay him for the goods, and he thought he would get cheaply off by giving him the empty title of Rajah. He accordingly replied which the most bland politeness—"I am extremely sorry that my good friend Mr. Brooke should be angry and I shall comply with his request with the greatest pleasure." A document constituting Brooke a Rajah was accordingly then and there executed, and next day he was hailed by a salute of 21 guns Rajah of Sarawak. He was, however, only one of a council of whom Muda Hassim was chief. His power consequently was very limited, but such as it was he used it on the side of right. He prevailed on Muda Hassim to put down "head-hunting" among the Sarawak Dyaks, and he was able, though only with very great difficulty, to protect the weaker tribes of Dyaks from those who had been in the habit of plundering them. His position, however, was very precarious, he being in fact "the leader of the Opposition" to whom the Sarawak Malays and Dyaks looked for protection against their oppressors.

At this time the piracies that were being committed in the China Sea attracted the attention of the English Government; a number of men-of-war were sent to the coast of Borneo, and a treaty to put down the piracy was made with the Sultan of Bruni. In negotiating this treaty Brooke was of great service. He was, in fact, the real though not the ostensible negotiator, and in one of the visits to Bruni which he made while the negotiations were pending, he prevailed upon the Sultan to withdraw Muda Hassim and the Bruni Malays from Sarawak, and to appoint himself sole Rajah and feudatory under the court of Bruni. Thus it was that he became Rajah of Sarawak.

The eulogium which you passed upon him is well deserved and would have been even more appropriate had it been stronger. He was statesman enough to know that religion is the only true basis of permanent civilization, consequently one of his first acts was to establish a Christian Mission and though himself inclined—at least at one period of his life to—Unitarian views, he introduced Missionaries of the Church of England. He was looked up to personally with the greatest reverence and devotion by the Sarawak Malays and Dyaks—some of the latter, indeed, used to worship and pray to him—and by his vigorous proceedings and good government, was able to give security to life and property throughout the land. The consequence was that people from all the neighbouring districts flocked into Sarawak, large breadths of land were taken into cultivation yet all the crops were consumed in the country, and it was often necessary to import rice for the increasing multitudes. Crops of pepper and gambier were introduced, sago was largely produced and manufactured, coal and antimony were worked, a vigorous and healthy commerce was established, and in short in a land where a few years previously murder had been a pastime and piracy a trade, the light of Christian and Western civilization was fairly kindled. This he did, I may say, almost alone and thus has he earned for himself a high place on the list of the benefactors of our species. He was one of her sons of whom England may well be proud, one who in his lesser sphere has exhibited a courage and a capacity worthy of the founders and restorers of our Indian Empire, worthy even of Clive and of Hastings, but united to a purer, if a less brilliant fame.

Whether the civilization he has planted will be permanent or not, God only knows, but for my part I do not think it will be extinguished unless Sarawak be attacked by some overwhelming external force. Against such attack Brooke wished to guard his principality by placing it under the protection of England, but the English Government refused the responsibility. Perhaps they were prudent in doing so. For my part I think they were ungenerous when Brooke had done so much for Christianity and civilization, to withhold that stamp of permanency which they and they alone could give. Men like him are not made to order, and there is no doubt that his successor is not his equal. Still, however, there is every reason to hope that the Government which he established, if conducted with care and prudence, will long continue to hold forth to the natives of the Archipelago, the blessing of peace, prosperity, civilization and religion.

My chief authority for the above facts is Sir James Brooke himself. He made no mystery of the manner in which he became Rajah. I was there four years and knew him intimately.

A. HORSBURGH,
Chaplain of the Derajat
and late Missionary in Sarawak.

THE SALARIES OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSIONERS.

(*Englishman.*)

THE Governor General in Council, having had under consideration the question of the allowances of Mr. M. Melvill and Major J. J. McLeod Innes, as Members of the Bank of Bombay Commission, has passed the following orders on the subject. Mr. Melvill, before his deputation to Bombay, was Judicial Commissioner of Scinde, on a—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salary	2,333	5	4
Travelling Allowance	200	0	0
Tentage	44	7	1
Total...Rs	2,077	12	5

These emoluments should continue to be passed to him after his departure from Kurrachee, and he should be permitted to draw, in addition to them, a deputation allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem from the date of the sitting of the Commission. He should also be allowed a free passage from Kurrachee to Bombay.

Major Innes, before his deputation to Bombay, was a first-class Controller of Public Works Accounts, officiating as Accountant General in the Public Works Department, and drawing as Controller—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Staff Salary	800	0	0
Military Pay and Allowances	433	10	0
Presidency House Rent	60	0	0
Total	1,293	10	0
As Officiating Accountant General—Deputation Allowance	400	0	0
Total per mensem	1,693	10	0

In lieu of the deputation allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem which he drew as Officiating Accountant General, he will be permitted to draw from the date on which he made over charge of that office, a deputation allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem, or, in the aggregate, Rs. 1,793,10 per mensem. He will be allowed further his actual travelling expenses from Simla to Bombay.

As Officiating Accountant General, Major Innes was also entitled to an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem from the period of his absence from Calcutta, in attendance on the Government, on account of his travelling expenses, but his journey from Calcutta to Simla was too short to reimburse his expenses. On this account he is permitted to draw, in lieu of that allowance, his actual travelling expenses from Calcutta to Simla.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS TO THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THE "Delhi Gazette" of the 15th inst. says—"The 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, under the command of Major C. Chamberlain, reached Umritsur from Abyssinia, on Tuesday, the 4th of August. The Regiment was to be quartered at Umritsur during the remainder of the season, but it was ordered on by double marches to Rawul Pindee and left on the 11th. The 4th Goorkhas, under Colonel Tytler, also have been ordered from Bokloh to Hazara, as well as a large body of armed police for Lahore and Umritsur. Two companies of the 41st N. I. left Agra yesterday *en route* to Futtegurh to relieve the detachment of the 19th P. I. there. The latter corps leaves Aligurh as early as possible for the Punjaub, to join the army forming for the anticipated frontier campaign. Aligurh is no longer to be a military post,—unless the police are now classed with the military. The 31st N. I. at Umballah and the 70th from Meean Meer, will push to the front at once. The 30th from Cawnpore will be the next to move upwards we fancy; they are in the relief for the Punjaub."

A Peshawur correspondent writing on the 10th to the same journal says—

"Now, although we are all peace and quiet within the garrison, the clang of arms resounds without. Like the inmates of a disturbed beehive, the tribes of Hazara are angrily buzzing about and showing themselves ready for warfare. In some way or other we have offended them, and they are resenting the offence, supposed or real, which ever it be. It appears that a police station was established by the civil authorities in Agror, at a point where the territory if not theirs is ours. In many places on our frontier there is a general haziness about boundary lines; and it is as difficult to say absolutely where our rights begin or where they end, as it is to say in a work of fiction *où commence la fable, où cesse la verité.* Well, it was on some finely drawn point where this new police station of ours was established. And the establishment of it not only irritated the independent tribes, but this irritation was stimulated by one in our own employ, who felt aggrieved because it checked his own personal influence and limited his powers of enriching himself, so he set to work and stimulated the irritation until a collision took place between the tribes, I believe, of Agror and the police. A smart conflict ensued and many lives were lost on either side. The treachery of the native official who had been drawing the strings of the police with one hand and that of the aggrieved tribes with the other was discovered; he has been arrested, it is said, and posted off to Lahore to await his trial. The Commissioner played his part in this first act of the new frontier drama. He promptly left the cool heights of Tundiance and appeared on the stage with a Goorkha regiment and a mountain battery of artillery, and thus it ended. Now a large force is being organized under Brigadier General Wilde at Abbottabad. The 6th B. C., the 19th Foot, the 2nd Goorkhas, and a squadron of the Guides have moved up already. The 3rd Sikhs of this garrison are under orders to march at a moment's notice. The 20th N. I. from Lahore, at double marches, are *en route.* And the 23rd Pioneers at double marches, *en route* to Pindee, and on their arrival the 24th N. I. will march. All the working parties of European soldiers have been ordered to the front at once. A lesson, I may observe, has been taken out of the Abyssinian book; the European soldiers are to have only pals and not cumbersome tents. This then is the rehearsal of the 2nd act. It may or may not be played out. All leave has been stopped. Officers have been recalled. And now if our dear friends the Russians were close up under the thither side of our N. W. Frontier, they might easily say *Il est temps de franchir le Rubicon.*

The "Mofussilite" of the 15th has the following:—

"Orders have been received by Electric Telegraph from Meerut, directing carriage to be provided here for the 30th Punjab Native Infantry, moving by railway from Cawnpore to Delhi, *en route* to Rawul Pindee. A company of the 17th N. I. commanded by an European officer and made up to full strength, left on Thursday evening by railway for Alligurh to relieve the 19th Regiment N. I. at that station. Lieutenant Rundall is in charge of the company. Major Morland, our popular Major of Brigade, has been appointed Adjutant General to this force and will leave to-day, if he did not start last evening, to join it. While expressing our regret at the departure of Major Morland, we are heartily glad for his sake that he has been appointed to this responsible post, where he may see some more service and add to the laurels already won."

"Unless" remarks the same journal, "this formidable array of troops produces the same results as the appearance of the famous Captain Smith under the tree did in regard to the 'coon,' we shall hear of some stirring event in the Hazara country ere long. We are glad to find that matters are being carried with a high hand. The Snider rifles ought to 'astonish the natives' and bring them to reason. But unless there is more to overcome than is, at present, made public, we can scarcely understand the object of sending so large a force of Europeans; perhaps the example of the Abyssinian Expedition is being followed, and after all there is nothing like 'taking the bull by the horns.' We shall look out anxiously for news from the Punjaub frontiers, which will be particularly interesting for some time to come."

"NOT FOR JOE."—On Saturday evening, shortly after eleven o'clock, a man, named Robert George, a chimney-sweepre, residing in Middleton's Entry, was observed to walk deliberately into St Margaret's Loch by some persons who were passing. They called out to him, and warned him of his danger; but he exclaimed, "Not for Joseph, not for Joe," and almost immediately gave a loud scream and sank. An effort was made to save the unfortunate man, but it was unsuccessful, and the body was not recovered till about four o'clock on Sunday morning. Deceased, who was about twenty years of age, had twice had sunstroke—the first time about nine, and the second about five years ago.—*Scotsman.*

THE SONGS OF THE MUSIC HALLS.—Imagine the feelings of the Vice-Chancellor on being obliged to hear and determine a case concerning proprietary interests in a music-hall doggerel entitled "Shan't I be glad when Sally comes home?" It appears that the stuff was relabelled with the substitution of "Sammy" for "Sally," and in this shape was given out to the frequenters of the "Black Dog," Vauxhall-road, and other similar places of entertainment. The Chancellor characterized the matter "as about as trumpery an affair as well could be;" but, after all, our burlesque-writers live by the reproduction of "Sammy" or "Sally," and are obliged to contract with the original inventors of these sweet things, in order to get leave to season their pieces with them. It is, therefore, well perhaps that an equity judge should decide as to the vested rights of the genuine composers.—*London Review.*

ROYAL SPEECHES.

ON July 22 his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Master of the Ancient Corporation of the Trinity House and the Elder Brethren, entertained his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family with a distinguished company, at dinner at their house on Tower hill. The guests were about 100 in number.

His Royal Highness the Master and the Prince of Wales arrived about half-past six o'clock, and went to the board-room, where his Royal Highness the Master was sworn to the discharge of the duties of his office according to custom to which he had been re-elected during his absence, on Trinity Monday, and where also the Prince of Wales was formally installed "a younger brother," the oaths having been administered to the Prince by his Royal Highness the Master.

From the board-room, at the conclusion of the ceremony there, about half-past seven o'clock, the company proceeded to the dining-hall, in the order of rank, his Royal Highness, the Master, as the host of the evening, leading the way. At dinner the Prince of Wales, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Napier of Magdala, and the Deputy Master sat on the right of his Royal Highness the Master, who presided, and on his left the Duke of Coburg, Prince Christian, the Prince of Teck, and Mr. Disraeli.

The banquet was of the most sumptuous kind. At its conclusion,

His Royal Highness the Master proposed—"The Health of her Majesty the Queen."

The toast was received with every mark of respect.

His Royal Highness the Master—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—The next toast I have the honour to propose is "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family" (cheers). It is a very great satisfaction to me on this second occasion of presiding at this dinner, to be again supported by my brother, who, however, on this occasion does so as a new member of the corporation (cheer). The Prince of Wales is fond of change, and having for some time been my elder is now transformed into my "younger brother" (a laugh). I propose "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

The toast was drank with great cordiality.

The Prince of Wales on rising to speak to the toast was received with cheers. His Royal Highness said,—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I return my best thanks to my illustrious relative for the kind way in which he has proposed this toast, and for coupling with it the health of the Princess of Wales and that of the other members of the Royal family. I am very grateful for the reception which has been accorded him in this room, and I have great pleasure in being here this evening. This is not the first time I have been present at the hospitable board of the Trinity House. It is the second time I have supported my brother; and I come here now in a double capacity, for I have the honour of being present to-day as a member of this corporation, and as his "younger brother" (cheers.) I am sure, I may say, even in his presence, that it is a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to be present at the first dinner at which he has presided since his return from Australia. I know I am only speaking his wishes when I say that, although the season is now far advanced, he thought consistently with the duties he had to perform on board the *Galatea*, now off Osborne, he could not refrain from taking the chair at the anniversary dinner of this ancient corporation of which he has the honour of being the Master. I thank you for the kind way in which this toast has been received.

His Royal Highness the Master—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—The next toast I have the honour to propose to you is one which is indispensable at all public dinners. It is the toast of "The Army and Navy and the Volunteers," to which I think I ought to add the Naval Reserve (cheers). We have on this occasion at the table with us those who have been intimately connected with the services which I have enumerated. I am also proud on this occasion to be supported by my illustrious relative the Commander-in-Chief (cheers), and by our great hero, Lord Napier of Magdala (great cheering), whose name you will allow me afterwards again to mention to you. The success which has been achieved by the army in Abyssinia is a topic of universal conversation, and any words of mine in reference to it will be entirely superfluous. I will only add that among the Elder Brethren sitting at the table are officers under whom I have been lucky enough to serve. I see two in particular one of whom I hope will respond to the toast of "The Navy," and the other to the toast of "The Naval Reserve" (cheers).

The Duke of Cambridge responded to the toast of the army.

Admiral Milne briefly responded on the part of the Navy, and Admiral Tarleton on behalf of the Naval Reserve.

The Deputy Master proposed "The Health of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the Master."

His Royal Highness the Master—I thank you for the kind manner in which you have drunk the toast proposed by the Deputy Master in such flattering terms. I need hardly say with what pleasure I take the chair for the second time as the Master of this ancient corporation. The duties which I have to perform are certainly limited, and consist mainly in presiding at this dinner; but the interest I take in the working of the corporation and in the performance of its very important duties, I can assure you, is very great (cheers). Those duties are so intimately connected with the service to which I have the honour to belong that I cannot help feeling a deep interest in the fact of being Master of so valuable a corporation (cheers). Another reason which makes me feel that interest is, that the corporation represents in a great degree the mercantile marine of the country (cheers). Now if I, by being Master of this corporation, can in any way connect the two services of the Royal navy and the mercantile marine more closely together I shall consider that that is an end which it is most desirable to attain (loud cheers). I cannot, in returning thanks for this toast, refrain from alluding for a moment to what the Deputy Master has said respecting the unfortunate occurrence which took place in New South Wales, but I feel confident that the solitary act of one man in that colony need not leave a doubt in the minds of the people of England of the loyalty which exists throughout that distant portion of her Majesty's dominions, and of the love which is felt towards her person and the Throne (cheers). I will, in conclusion, ask you to drink a bumper toast which will be specially welcome to you, namely, "Prosperity to the Trinity House," combined with the health of the Deputy Master (cheers). Since I last addressed you, one of the most important works which has ever been undertaken by this corporation has been commenced, and is being proceeded with, namely, the light-house now in course of construction on the Wolf Rock. That will be a very extraordinary piece of workmanship, and such as has never before been undertaken. In former years the Trinity House has been reproached with the fact that our coast has not been lighted so well as the French side of the channel. That reproach however, has now to a great extent been removed and in two years' time will be completely removed. At the same time, it is to be remembered that, while the lighting of the other side has been effected at the expense of the imperial revenues, on our side the cost has had to be defrayed from tolls and dues levied on the shipping. Our system has been long established and gradually improved, so that it is not to be wondered at that a system of lights, the cost of which is not dependent upon shipping tolls, should be more effective. Improvements cannot be made in a single day where it is necessary that the receipts shall be sufficient to justify their being undertaken. I think that the Deputy Master will corroborate me when I say, that within the next two years our system of lighting will be inferior to none. The exhibition of our instruments at the Paris Exhibition would have gained a gold medal had it not been declined by Captain Arrow in order to encourage private competitors (hear, hear). I have now the honour to propose to you "The Corporation of the Trinity House, combined with the health of the Deputy Master" (cheers).

The Deputy Master returned thanks.

His Royal Highness the Master said—After some other toasts, I have now to propose to you the last toast of the evening, "The Distinguished Visitors who have honoured us with their company." We miss among our distinguished visitors the familiar faces of Professor M. Faraday and Dr. Lushington; but we have upon the present occasion a visitor whom I have much pleasure in calling upon to respond, the distinguished hero Lord Napier of Magdala (cheers).

Lord Napier—May it please your Royal Highness,—I am s

"ELEPHANT HAUNTS." *

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE sensational picture that forms the frontispiece to this volume, like the works of broad art displayed over the caravans at a fair, raises our expectations rather unduly as to what we are to find within. Beset by elephants—two lying dead, one charging furiously, and two others in different attitudes of ferocity—the sportsman, his rifle, and his gunbearer are all flying in various directions, the first two through the air, the third upon his legs, after the usual fashion of his race. The publication of the book sets our minds at rest as to the fate of the hero of the scene, but we are worked up to a state of expectation which it would take a succession of very thrilling episodes to satisfy. If the sequel to such a picture disappoint us, Mr. Faulkner ought not lightly to charge us with being unreasonable. "Near things" he had certainly, and close shooting he made; but no performance by living man could possibly come up to the magnificent promise of this opening. And we find, too, that Mr. Faulkner was merely knocked over by cannoning against his gun carrier instead of being tossed on the elephant's tusks, as the picture led us to hope and believe. Indeed, it would appear that, thanks to the heavier metal and stronger shooting of our improved weapons, joined to long experimental study of the anatomy of the elephant frame, there is less risk in elephant shooting than there used to be. Nerve is a necessity, but with that and "a gumtickler" like Mr. Faulkner's, or "a baby" like Sir Samuel Baker's, the combat that in the days of Harris or Gordon Cumming would have been prolonged through a forenoon, is now generally decided in a few seconds. Indifferent or timid shots, firing at very long ranges lengthen out the poor animal's sufferings, and at the same time add to the chances of his charging them. If a man can rely on his nerves and his shooting, he seems to be actually safer at close quarters, and they make things much more pleasant and easy both for himself and his game. Mr. Faulkner's self-confidence would appear to be justified by his skill. We have a record of the most marvellous shots, marvellous either from the circumstances under which they were made, or the ranges at which they killed. In its proportion of successes to failures, we never read a more wonderful narrative of African sport than "Elephant Haunts." The frontispiece notwithstanding—and the critical moment it depicts certainly excused a retreat—Mr. Faulkner seems to have been exceptionally fortunate in finding good backing in his gun carriers. The title of the book, representing it in the first place as a narrative of sport, and only secondarily as a record of the search, is not injudiciously chosen. Latterly the route the expedition followed lay by a succession of elephant preserves, and it was to a series of practical tests of their sporting capabilities that Mr. Faulkner mainly devoted his attention. Indeed, like Mrs. Poyser's cock, who believe that the sun rose for him to crow to, Mr. Faulkner seems to have thought that the search expedition was fitted out by the Royal Geographical Society that he might shoot over Central Africa. Having on one occasion preferred the request that the expedition might be delayed for a day while he went after game, his chief declined. Mr. Faulkner confesses himself to have been much annoyed, and moralizes on the discovery he then made, "that one who is not himself a sportsman must not be expected to sympathize with lovers of the chase." The passing annoyance we can understand; still after some months of reflection Mr. Faulkner might have come to see that such a request made to one charged with the responsibility of the expedition was about as reasonable as if some Nimrod in Lord Napier's staff had asked the General to stop the march on Magdala while he had a day in the Abyssinian coverts.

It had been Mr. Faulkner's wish to have undertaken this responsibility himself. He applied for the command of the party, but finding that already disposed of, he obtained permission to accompany it as a volunteer. His amiable weakness for elephants apart, we do not doubt he might have made a very good leader. He seems to have pluck, coolness, and endurance, and, above all, the gift of getting on with the natives. But we fancy we see all through his book indications that he had never quite forgiven Mr. Young for being put over his head. At least, looking at it from that gentleman's point of view, we would rather that the expedition had passed unrecorded than found a chronicler in Mr. Faulkner. Considering how very often the opinions of Mr. Young and Mr. Faulkner differed, and that the latter, moreover, invariably places it beyond a doubt that his suggestions were alone right and wise, we can only marvel that the party turned out so complete a success. If Mr. Faulkner is right, a series of happy accidents must have supplied the absence of decision and sagacity. As we know by experience, African travel has been nearly as fruitful of lifelong quarrels between fellow-explorers as of great discoveries, and, doubtless, heat, mosquitoes, and its concomitants generally are exceedingly trying to the temper. But to do him justice, Mr. Faulkner seems to take these things as easily as any traveller we know of, and his pages are unusually free from grumbling. As we said, he put himself at once upon an easy footing with his native followers, and really made friends of them as well as companions. Even when he went out into native society in the villages he passed through, sometimes warmly welcome, sometimes presenting his rifle and revolver as vouchers for his respectability, he was generally before the night was over on the most excellent terms with his hosts, voluntary or involuntary. We may draw the moral that there are varieties of character as well as shades of colour among the African tribes; that it is rash to generalize from special instances on the character of a continent; and that if you treat them as equals you will find some of the natives at least to be men and brothers.

There were originally five Europeans of the party; one of them was subsequently left behind in depot with some of the boats and goods. Considering that they were following a waterway and working along rivers where, in Central Africa, pestilential vapours and fevers are as much things of course as hippopotami or alligators, they were wonderfully free from sickness of any sort. From the Zambesi they followed the Shire up to Lake Nyassa. The first definite information they had of Livingstone was from some fishermen whom they found drawing their nets by the shores of the lake. One of these men was communicative, and described most accurately the dress and appearance of the traveller. It seemed an irresistible bit of corroborative evidence when he said that the white man "always let go any slaves whom he came across, and never bought any himself." That description could not possibly apply to an Arab trader. But in addition to this, the intelligent fisherman at once identified Livingstone's photograph, and described his arms, and even his sextant and artificial horizon. Others of the tribe came to bear out his testimony, and Young and Reid could recognize from their descriptions some others of Livingstone's followers who had been personally known to them. At another village, higher up the lake, all this was confirmed, the people at once pitching on the picture of Livingstone in a volume of *cartes de visite*. The information they received everywhere as they advanced about this white man and his party perfectly tallied, and at last they were relieved as to his fate by hearing of his followers as having dwindled to seven men and a boy. If this story were true—and there seemed no reason to doubt it—it was evident that Dr. Livingstone had been travelling on alive and well after the Johanna men had left him to carry to the coast the story of his murder. Mr. Young then ran for the mouth of the Lekue. Near it stands the village of Marenga, and what he learned there from the chief made it clear that it was at Marenga that the Johanna men had abandoned their leader. Finally, by examining men who had acted as porters for him Livingstone's route was traced for several days' march beyond the spot where the Johanna men were witnesses to all the dramatic details of his murder. Any lingering doubt as to the identity of Livingstone with this white traveller must have been dispelled by a piece of direct evidence that came into the hands of the party. It appeared that Waikatani, one of the boys known to have accompanied Livingstone, had fallen sick and been left at the village of Mapoonda. When Mr. Young stopped there this boy was absent, having accompanied its chief on an expedition. The chief's mother, however, who told them all she knew, produced in corroboration an English book, "The First Footsteps of Knowledge," with "Waikatani, from Dr. Wilson," written on its fly-leaf. Next to the white traveller himself the member of his party who seemed to have made the profoundest impression on the natives was the dog Chitanee, who accompanied him. This old lady asseverated unflinchingly that the animal in question had two tails, and her assertions were stanchly backed up by all her ladies in waiting. As everything else she said was confirmed down to the most minute details, it is possible that she may be right in this case too, and that the great traveller may have been fortunate enough to have discovered a new canine species. Possibly one day we may welcome Chitanee as the pride of our Zoological Gardens.

Books of African travel and adventure have been so common that it must be our own fault if what was a *terra incognita* a few years ago is not now nearly as much of a reality to us as India, according to Macaulay, was to Mr. Burke. We see the natives striking for exorbitant wages in beads and cloth, or fishing for these valuables with presents of skinny fowls and attenuated goats. We have sat down to their carouses over jars of native beer, and time after time they have laughed at the old joke of their pressing dusky wives on their English boon companions in their maudlin generosity. We have heard so much of the scenery and the soil, the fields and the forests, that really it is difficult to find fresh facts to flavour the old story for us. And except when Mr. Faulkner is actually telling of their tracing out the trail of Livingstone, he takes us very much overground which may be new to us indeed, but with which we seem, nevertheless, perfectly familiar. But he was thrown perhaps more absolutely among the natives than most former travellers, and he has certainly requited the hospitalities of his savage friends by putting the native character in an unusually favourable light. He often astonished and delighted them by his execution on the cornopean, and we are half inclined to fancy he can perform a little on the trumpet too; but there can be no doubt he went a very long way, and did a great deal, and came home to write a very readable book.

* "Elephant Haunts: being a Sportsman's Narrative of the Search for Dr. Livingstone." By Henry Faulkner, late 17th Hussars, (London; Hurst and Blackett. 1868.)

PROPOSED COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(Economist.)

WHILE some of our contemporaries are discussing, perhaps a little unprofitably, the intellectual and moral equality or inequality of women and men, and whether the constitution of the family be monarchial or not,—a delicate question which we should call one of fact rather than of speculative reason,—we feel more concerned to promote the discovery—it is unfortunate that it should still be a matter so completely undiscovered—of what women's special qualifications *are* for practical life, by doing all in our power to develope those feminine powers which have hitherto lain idle for want of culture. The proposal which has been made by some energetic reformers to establish a genuine college for women, not a mere high-class boarding school, but a college where the students shall have that freedom to study in their own private rooms without fussy supervision which young men enjoy at Oxford and Cambridge, seems to us to be one of the most valuable steps yet made in this direction; and we heartily concur in the views laid down by the Rev. Llewellyn Davies in "Macmillan's Magazine" for June, and in the prospectuses which have been issued to solicit subscriptions for the new college by Miss Emily Davies and her co-adjutors.

It has often been remarked, and we do not doubt that the remark points to a real difference of constitution between men and women, that very few women indeed have so far succeeded in any of the higher branches of literature, science, or art, as to gain the reputation of original and creative genius. Except in the department of prose fiction, not one branch can be named in which women can pretend to the first rank. Even in music, in which women's education has probably been less neglected than any other, no great composers' names are the names of women. Now we do not deny that such facts as these are fairly accepted as indicating a certain actual inferiority of creative power in women as compared with men. At the same time we believe that the difference, great as it actually is, may not turn out to be so great as it appears. That girls have in *all* countries till quite recently been habitually far worse taught than boys is matter of notoriety, but it is not to the mere inferiority of the teaching that we now wish to draw attention. What girls have had no experience at all of, as compared with boys, is the effort at independent study. The close supervision which naturally enough has influenced their domestic life has been extended into their intellectual education. If lads are too seldom encouraged to grope their own way through difficult subjects without being prompted and led at every turn, we may say that girls are never encouraged to do anything of the sort at all—nay, that they scarcely ever have the opportunity of doing so, since the habit of their intellectual as of their moral education has been the attitude of *dependence*, instead of the attitude of original inquiry and research. A great deal of this has been doubtless due to the disposition of masculine teachers to help and prompt their female pupils; but a great deal more is due to the unfavourable circumstances under which girls' education, whether at boarding schools or at home, is mostly pursued. No schoolmistresses and few mothers ever think of providing a study for each girl where she can be really free from interruption and puzzle out her own way through intellectual difficulties which she knows that she is expected to solve for herself if she can. There has been, and is still, an idea that a girl is more "feminine" if she waits passively to be "told" her way through a difficulty, than if she applies her whole energies to unravel it for herself; and everything both in her external surroundings and her moral relations, is usually adapted to increase and deepen this sense of dependence, which almost ranks indeed as a feminine virtue. Now, we do not wish at all to enter on the thorny ground of the monarchical character of the family and the related questions, but it seems reasonable to suggest that *all* intellectual culture, so far as it is really intellectual, aims at removing this absolute dependence upon authority, and at teaching the intellect to trust laws rather than persons. If it be contended that women should be kept intellectually dependent on men, that is only another way of saying they should not be educated at all. Moreover, education will probably be given, as we all know, to some hundreds of thousands of women in every generation who will find no man to be dependent on, and for these, at least, the virtue (if it be one) of intellectual dependence, or confidence in arbitrary authority, can only be a misfortune. On the whole, therefore, we cannot but think that the rise of an institution intended to give women the opportunity, not merely of *learning*, but of a very different art—*studying*—is a matter of the first importance, and we heartily hope that the 30,000*l.* requisite to build the proposed college—of which we regret to see that only about 2,000*l.* have as yet been received—may soon be forthcoming.

What we should expect from the multiplication of such experiments for encouraging young women to cultivate independent thought and study, is not so much that we should make them rivals of the originality of men in the same fields of science, art, and literature, as that they would develope an unexpected amount of originality in many fields wherein men have hitherto done little, and to which their powers have usually seemed but poorly adapted. Certainly, the tendency of the movement for opening various professions—such as that of medicine—to women, seems to show that women are creating for themselves special departments for which they are peculiarly well adapted, and which have hitherto been cursorily treated, or in great measure neglected, by professional men; and we should be inclined to expect that if women were trained in habits of greater intellectual independence, the same result might show itself in the fields of pure intellectual research. As we have seen so much feminine genius stream towards the region of prose fiction, for which the minute style of "miniature-painting on ivory" (as Miss Austen described her own great literary talent) seems peculiarly fitted, so we suspect that there would be special departments of investigation and execution in science, and art, and scholarship, for which we should find that feminine powers, once taught to be self-reliant, would be remarkably adapted;—and thus we might have not so much a crowd of new rivals in the old fields as a crowd of new explorers in fields hitherto more or less neglected. What we have called the marked want of creative power, of originality, shown by women in music, and painting, and poetry, and other departments of intellectual conception which have hitherto been regarded as properly feminine, is we suspect less due to the intellectual deficiency of individual genius, than to the moral deficiency of class-training. You may see in many women the germs of what would undoubtedly be genius if there had been enough perseverance, self-confidence, habit of initiative, to give their powers a fair chance of growth and ripening. But in women genius is constantly wasted, solely from the confirmed habit of waiting upon others in all things. The few women who have risen to fame have usually done so (like George Eliot, Miss Bronte, and in a less degree Mrs. Browning) through the aid of circumstances which have thrown them wholly on themselves, and forced them into self-reliance and self-culture. It is unquestionable that much intellectual faculty which is of the highest calibre, turns out to be sterile for want of some very simple moral qualifications; and we have a good deal of reason to think that this is, partly at least, the reason why woman have hitherto shown so little creative force. What they need are the moral conditions of creative force more than the intellectual conditions—the habit of sounding their own mental problems for themselves, of judging rapidly for themselves in emergencies, of relying upon themselves to prosecute a train of thought or study once begun. Now, it is because the separate studies of a genuine college, the solitude it permits, the voluntary collision of thought between student and student which it encourages, the comparative intellectual freedom which it secures, seem to us to be elements so specially valuable in female education that we earnestly desire to see this experiment fairly made. If it were to succeed it would open a new prospect for female intellect; and we believe that in the hands into which it has fallen,—the Bishop of St. David's, and other men of the highest eminence have given their names and authority to the scheme,—this experiment is likely to be fairly tried under such conditions as to superintendence and discipline as will secure it against abuses, and yet provide also for its students a genuine collegiate life.

THE STORY OF A SAVINGS BANK.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

IN 1856 it was announced by means of placards on the walls and handbills industriously circulated among the working classes in all parts of the country, and especially in the lower quarters of the metropolis, that "The National Savings Bank Association (Limited)" had been established to "consolidate and improve the savings bank system." Typographical emphasis was given to the following advantages in the new establishment—"good interest, perfect security, combined with sound and practical benevolence." The association was ready to receive any sum from 1*d.* upwards, paying interest at the rate of £4 per cent. on every £1. The trustees and directors were—Sir Robert J. Clifton, Bart., M.P. (who soon after the establishment of the concern succeeded Mr. F. Doulton, M.P., as Chairman); Mr. J. W. Williamson, 8, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn; Mr. Thomas Riddell, 40, Gibson-square, Islington; and Mr. J. F. Wieland, 31, Threadneedle-street. The inspector of branches was the Rev. George Swann, Stafford, and there was the usual staff of solicitors, auditors, &c. The press took up the matter, and most of the London journals praised the mingled prudence and philanthropy of the undertaking, and vouched for its security. The lower classes, for whose especial benefit the association had, as was represented, been founded, were tempted by the brilliant prospects held out to them and flocked to deposit their pence or their hardly earned and slowly accumulated pounds with the benevolent gentlemen, who promised to give them such good interest for the privilege of taking care of the money. Many a poor household was put on half rations in order that a little fund might be provided for future needs. For a little while all went well. Nearly 30,000 depositors were entered on the books of the association, and there seemed every prospect of the deposits before long reaching a total of something like £100,000. But suddenly, within about a year of its first commencement, the whole affair collapsed. It would be difficult to describe the dismay of the poor people who had entrusted their little all to the keeping of the association when they heard the news, and found it confirmed by the closing of the various branches. At first they could hardly realize the full extent of their loss. They relied so implicitly on the delusive statements which had been circulated by the association, guaranteed by what were supposed to be respectable names and endorsed by the press, that they still hoped to recover at least part of what they had deposited. But as week after week has passed, the hopelessness of this expectation has been more plainly revealed. On May 31 last year Mr. Samuel Barrow, the official liquidator, published a letter containing the following statements:—"The bank was started in 1856 and closed its doors in 1866. The share capital subscribed is £31,000, and the amount due to depositors and others £70,000 in round figures. Of the assets referred to, the bad and doubtful debts alone amount to £35,000, and of the residue of the debts, officers of the company claim liens thereon amounting to £4,000, so that there is but a very small portion really good. Practically the chances of a dividend depend upon the realization of two assets, one a large debt due by a trustee of the bank, and the other the lease of the premises, 35, Old Jewry, the head office of the bank. At present it is difficult to say the value of either, but with respect to the latter the Mercers' Company, to whom the premises belong, have commenced proceedings with the object of ejecting me; but I am, and have been for some time past, negotiating with them, and I hope that, whether they have just cause or not, they will not, under the circumstances, attempt to deal out the strict letter of the law. The profit and loss account during the ten years the bank carried on its operations shows an amount of £5,800 received for interest, &c., and that is the whole profit made; on the other side there is a charge of £40,000 for management, clerks' salaries, commissions, travelling expenses, directors' fees, &c., and interest paid to shareholders, £3,400. These figures, together with the losses by bad debts, will show where the money of the unfortunate depositors has gone, and there is no doubt that the concern was carried on until nearly all its property and assets were exhausted. There is, therefore, in this case no reason for charging the Court of Chancery with delay in the payment of dividend." Although fourteen months have elapsed since that letter was written, not one farthing has yet been paid. Repeated applications have been made for an instalment of dividend, but without eliciting any reply. The misery which has been occasioned is of the most bitter kind. One poor woman, a truss maker, had £36 15*s.* in the association. She has just lost her husband, whose life might have been preserved if she had been able out of her savings to pay for proper medical treatment. Another woman has a husband lying sick and destitute under a similar circumstance. A monthly nurse had saved £120, and her daughter, a cripple, £40, all of which was put in the savings bank; and now the mother is receiving parish relief. These are only a few instances out of many. Perhaps the best thing the unhappy depositors can now do is to dismiss all hope of obtaining any part of their deposits. The present position of affairs is thus indicated in a letter from the liquidator's solicitors, dated June 11:—"In reply to your favour of yesterday, we have to inform you that the official liquidator is proceeding with all diligence to get in the estate, but several questions have to be disposed of before any dividend can be paid; questions relating to securities held by the late auditors (their title to which he disputes) are at present subject to suits in Chancery. There are also other questions which must involve considerable time before they can be disposed of. We do not see any chance of a dividend for a year or two, and then it will be very small."

WHITE HEAT AND BLACK COATS.—Why do not the members of our profession (asks the *Lancet*) set a good example by clothing themselves in a rational manner during the present weather? We learnt from Franklin a century ago that the solar heat is absorbed with greater or less facility according to the colour of the object exposed to the rays. Every one remembers how he put pieces of cloth, similar in texture and size, but different in colour, upon fresh-fallen snow in the sunlight, and how he found the snow melted under the pieces of cloth quickest when the cloth was black, less quickly under the blue, green, purple, red, yellow, in the order enumerated and very slowly indeed under the white. Each day's experience shows us that we do not need to be made of snow in order to melt rapidly under a black coat. What we require for comfort is of course a white material, in order that the heat rays may be reflected as much and absorbed as little as possible. The material should be porous—should imply ventilation, that is, large quantities of air in its texture, and serve, therefore, as a very bad conductor of heat, whilst at the same time facilitating evaporation of the moisture from the surface of the body. These qualities are possessed in the highest degree by white flannel, and there is no reason that we can find why this material should not be adopted generally in place of the atrocious costume which fashion inflicts upon suffering mankind.

CONFESSION.—A controversy is raging whether, if the ministers of religion in a gaol receive a confession from a convict, they are bound to communicate it to the public. We cannot understand the affirmative argument, where lies the moral obligation to divulge any secret, much less a secret revealed in the confidence that it will never pass beyond the ear that receives it? No public interest whatever is to be served by it. A confession has no other advantage than that it relieves certain restless minds from an uncomfortable feeling of doubt. A confession does not strengthen the verdict, nor does non-confession weaken it. It is desirable that a criminal should confess, not for the benefit of the public, but for his own sake, because it is the first step to repentance; but for this purpose the confession is the same, whether made to one or to many. As being a question wholly between the criminal and his God, we have no hesitation in asserting that all confessions made to ministers of religion in the performance of their duties should be privileged, like those made to an attorney. It is for the temporal advantage of the criminal that he is allowed to make a clean breast of it to his solicitor, and it is for his spiritual and eternal advantage that he should do the like to his minister, and it would be humane, right, and politic to encourage him to save his soul by the assurance that he will not thereby destroy his body.—*Law Times.*

THE CREDIT FONCIER.—The *Daily News* of July 20 says "it is poor satisfaction to those who have embarked £2,000,000 of money in the Credit Foncier to be now told, after two half-years, that, there is no dividend; but further, to gather from the accounts that the penitent trustees, who confess to passerror, are drawing personal fees to the extent of £2,400 per half-year, and that the management of the Company costs the shareholders £23,000 per annum, while there is nothing but loss for themselves. The whole history of this mysterious institution is instructive. The periodical reports to the shareholders, constrasted with each other, are strong evidence of the utter credulity of the many who, allured by high dividends, place their money in the most perilous of adventures, and prefer darkness to light mainly in the hope of ultimate escape. In fact, they cruise about the quicksands of a financial 'Goodwin' with eyes wilfully shut."

ELECTRICAL SEWING-MACHINES.—An ingenious Frenchman M. Cazal, alarmed at the fatigue occasioned by working sewing-machines by the feet or the hands, has imagined an electrical arrangement, by means of which the wheel of the machine is turned, and the stitching produced in the ordinary manner. This is effected by a moderately strong electric current emanating from a small battery placed upon the ground, the positive and negative wires of which are connected with a series of electro-magnets, acting upon alternating pieces of soft iron. The person who works the machine cuts off the current, or allows it to pass, at will, by pressing a small button upon the table. The arrangement is ingenious, but perhaps a little expensive. It would be necessary also to use a battery which evolved no acid fumes, or to place it outside the house. —*Scientific Review.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—*Established in India 1844.*

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1*s.* 11 1/8*d.* per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1*s.* 11 7/16*d.* ,,
3 do.	...	at 1*s.* 11*d.* ,,
2 do.	...	at 1*s.* 10 15/16*d.* ,,
1 do.	...	at 1*s.* 10 7/8*d.* ,,
On demand	...	at 1*s.* 10 13/16*d.* ,,
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1*r.* 10 3/4*d.* ,,
Circular Notes	...	1*s.* 10¼*d.* ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent. per annum
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1*s.* 11 1/8*d.*	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1*s.* 10 15/16*d.*	,,
3 do.	at 1*s.* 10¾*d.*	,,
2 do.	at 1*s.* 10 13/16*d.*	,,
1 do.	at 1*s.* 10 7/8*d.*	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1*s.* 10 5/8*d.*	,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 50,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted homein the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m'ths' sight above		£50	1*s.* 11*d.* per Rupee
,, 4 do.	.....		1*s.* 10 7/8*d.* ,,
,, 3 do.	.....		1*s.* 10 13/16*d.* ,,
,, 2 do.	.....		1*s.* 10 3/4*d.* ,,
,, 1 do.	.....		1*s.* 10 11/16*d.* ,,
On demand	.....		1*s.* 10 5/8*d.* ,,
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1*s.* 10 9/16*d.* ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	5 ,,
3 do.	...	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 14th August 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Acmittances carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent. per annum	
,, 6 ,,	,,	5	,,
,, 12 ,,	,,	6	,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, BASS'S BEER, bottled by the London and Burton B. B. Co, just arrived, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 22,—8 dozen pints Rs. 28.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Agents London and Burton B. B. Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, *Ruinart Pere et Fils'* Champagne.
Green Seal. { Quarts .....Rs. 42 per dozen. / Pints in 2 doz. cases ,, 21 ,,
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned,
Marrian's Beer, in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
,, 6 ,, Pints ,, 3 ,,
Bombay, 25th June 1868. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases.
Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to second do. ,, 18 do.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

FOR SALE,
SCOTCH WHISKEY, from the celebrated Glenmorangie Distillery (15 over-proof). Price Rs. 28 per dozen.
BRANDY, Leon DeBussy, first quality, Rs. 23 per doz.
SODAWATER MACHINE, by Hayward, Tyler, & Co.
LEMONADE BOTTLES.
Apply to G. B. GLADDING, Marine Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,
(THE ORIGINAL BY JULES MUMM & Co.)
A fresh consignment DIRECT, on Sale:—

	Cash.	Credit.
In cases of 1 dozen each	40 0	44 0.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE—

Canliffe's Champagne, Qts.	.....	at